THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

BY THOMAS EMMERSON, AT $1 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR $1 50 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

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TO OUR PATRONS.

It has been repeatedly suggested to us, that by publishing in each number of the Farmer a list of payments during the preceding month, we would afford satisfaction to those by whom they were made. We are aware of this, and we are aware, too, that the publication of such a list, by superceding the necessity of sending receipts, would exonerate us from much labor, and save us much time. We have, therefore, long been desirous of such an extension of the patronage of the Farmer, as would justify us in accompanying it with a cover, on which, not only such a list, but advertisements and other matters interesting to Farmers could be printed. But, considering our limited space, and that many of our subscribers are preserving their papers with a view to binding them at the close of the volume, we have thought, that to devote any part, and often a considerable portion, of the last page to such a list, would be injudicious, the more especially, as it would at least add nothing to the appearance and value of the volume, when bound.

So soon as our Subscription List shall be sufficiently extended to justify the expense, we shall take great pleasure in adding a cover to the Farmer, on one page of which a list of monthly payments will regularly appear; and we hope and believe, that the advertisements, and other matter to which the residue of the cover will be devoted, will be found by no means uninteresting to our patrons, but will materially add to the value of the work. For this, and other reasons, heretofore mentioned, more than from the desire of profit to ourselves, we have earnestly desired the requisite extension of patronage, by which we hoped to be enabled to add, not only this, but many other improvements to the Farmer, calculated to benefit the community, by enhancing the intrinsic value of the work. It is for the public to determine, whether they will extend to us that patronage, which will enable us to make the experiment.

TENNESSEE BONNETS.

In No. 7, we noticed the Tuscan Bonnets manufactured by Mrs. Mary Bean, a most ingenious lady, residing in the neighborhood of this place. The manufacture was then in its infancy. Since that time, with a laudable degree of enterprise and perseverance, Mrs. Bean has been constantly progressing in the improvement of the article, until she has brought it to such a degree of perfection, that we are informed by competent judges, that the Bonnets now manufactured by her, for beauty and durability, excel any imported from the North. Mrs. Bean, we understand, has at this time several hands employed in the manufacture, and such is the demand for her Bonnets, that she proposes largely to extend her operations in future.

Should that most pestilential dame, Fashion, in the course of her many wicked and stupid freaks, but forbear to issue an Edict, forbidding her slaves the use of Straw Bonnets, and commanding them to substitute, in their stead, some covering for the head made of foreign materials, or requiring for its manufacture means beyond the reach of our own ingenious and industrious females, for the very laudable purpose of compelling the country again to become tributary to foreigners, and to export thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, which might and ought to be retained at home, and employed in rewarding the ingenuity and industry of our fair countrywomen, who, in this section of the country at least, are most grievously oppressed, for the want of any employment which would afford to them a reasonable remuneration for their labor, the infant manufacture of Mrs. Bean will no doubt soon be so far extended as to exclude entirely the importation of Straw Bonnets into East Tennessee at least. In that event, she will justly be entitled to rank as a greater benefactor of her country, than many of those "Lords of the Creation," who, notwithstanding their proud and arrogant pretensions, have been far less useful, even if they have not been positively injurious to their country. We heartily wish Mrs. Bean an ample reward for her useful labors; and we have no doubt, but that the patriotism, as well as the taste of the ladies of East Tennessee, will ensure to her their liberal patronage—and we trust, that should the vile and stupid despot, Fashion, attempt to prohibit the use of her manufacture, they will patriotically and heroically resist the tyrannical *Edict*.

The Crops.—Accounts from almost every quarter represent the late freshets to have been unexampled in number and very destructive in their effects. The crops of Cotton, Rice, Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, in the Southern and Western States have been much injured. The crops of Cotton and Wheat throughout the United States will be greatly diminished, in consequence of the season, the freshets, and the depredations of the fly.—These articles may, therefore, be expected to be high next year. The Lexington Union states, that the lower section of the James River Canal through the mountain is almost entirely destroyed, and that the upper section is greatly damaged. It is thought that 100,000 dollars would hardly repair it. The James River has been very high—the bridge at Lynchburg was partially damaged—a quantity of salt, sugar, &c. lost in the cellars at Richmond, and the low grounds generally had been injured. The New York Canals, also, received considerable injury.

From the Farmers' Register.

Query as to Marl on Cotton Land. Singular Mode of Hay-making.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 7, 1836.

It is a long time since I have written to you—but my long silence is not without a very good excuse, which would be uninteresting to you, or the readers of your interesting paper. As it is, I write rather to let you see that my regard for your periodical continues as great as ever, than to communicate to you matter of any worth. I learn, with great pleasure, from a friend in Charleston, that your Farmers Register is now beginning to attract some attention; and, therefore, I hope the almost certainty of its usefulness, in the lower part of this State, may soon cause experiments to test the value of calcareous matters in that section of country that needs it so much, and has an abundance of materials for them. Have any experiments ever been made to test the usefulness of calcareous earth in the culture of cotton? The high price which this article bears at this time would render such experiments most valuable, and tend to show its great use in other articles of culture. Judging from analogy, I am satisfied that marl, or fossil shells, would much increase the cotton crops; for it is most probable that the great crops of cotton produced in Alabama are due chiefly to that ingredient in the soils of that State. Planters, in the tract of country where calcareous earth abounds, would very greatly promote their private interest, as well as that of their country generally, by making full experiments on that subject.

This letter, being desultory, very much like the mind of the writer, I shall now change the subject, and write on what I read many years since, in an European book, the name of which I cannot recollect. It is on hay-making, and I was struck at the time, with the plausibility of the author's notion.

He began, by asserting that the hay of young and tender grass is sweeter and more nutritious than that made of grass that has been suffered to grow old and less succulent. I cannot ascertain, by my recollection, whether he merely suggested a view not tried before, or whether he had actually practiced the method of making hay which he proposed. What I say on the subject, will, of course, be taken only for what it is worth. His plan was to cut his grass as soon as it is high enough to be cut, to take it off the field at once, and spread it thinly on the floor of a large house, prepared for the purpose, by having its sides so open all round as to admit a free circulation of air. Hay cured in this manner, retained its green color, and its substance was not impaired in any degree by exposure to rain, dew, or the sun. By the time he had more grass fit to cut, that in the house was dry, and the new grass was deposited on the top by spreading it as before. The same operation was continued or repeated as long as grass could be obtained during the whole summer, without disturbing at all that which had been previously deposited in the house. The erecting a suitable building, need not be expensive, though it should be large; for it may be made in the coarsest manner by the farmer's own people. It appears to me that this manner of making hay has a great many advantages over the common mode. First, the hay must be better and more palatable for the horses and cattle. Secondly, it cannot require more, (if as much) than half the work. Thirdly, the farmer can better select his own time for it, and his grass need never be exposed to rain, by which much of the hay made in the usual way is much injured, and sometimes totally spoiled. Much more might be said on this subject; but this is enough for the present, and if it be thought proper, it may be discussed more fully at a future time. N. H.

[There are abundant proofs derived from experience, in Virginia, that marling is no less beneficial to cotton, than to other market crops: and besides, there is another important and a peculiar benefit to cotton, in this region. By the marling making the earth warmer, and the growth of the cotton plants more forward, the crop is matured earlier than one equally heavy, on land otherwise manured, and not calcareous; and thereby much good cotton is made from pods that would otherwise be caught unripe, by frost. This particular effect, however, would be of less importance in the warmer climate of South Carolina.]—*Ed. Reg.*

ROLLING SEED BEDS.

Nothing protects young turneps, cabbages, and other cruciferous plants, so effectually from the depredations of the fly, as the operation of *rolling*. For when the surface of the ground is thus rendered smooth, the insects are deprived of a lodging place under the clods of earth, and disperse. This effect may be observed in turnep fields;—where the soil is finely pulverised, and the surface consequently left smooth, the crop is generally little injured, but where the surface is cloddy, it is often almost destroyed. But as rolling can only be done to advantage on light, or else on tolerably dry ground, where the soil is heavy and moist it cannot be resorted to; and as it is not always, when practiced, completely effectual in repelling these insects, it is commonly advisable to provide the additional remedy of air slacked lime, which should be at hand, to sprinkle over the plants whenever the fly may appear.

Genesee Farmer.

From the Genesee Farmer.

OATS—A PROFITABLE CROP.

BY O. P. Q.

It has been said by some farmers, that oats were an unprofitable crop—very exhausting to land—and ought to be cultivated only in sufficient quantities for the farmer's own consumption.—Many of our *knowing ones* prophecied, that when the Erie Canal should be completed, and the *big teams* no longer needed, oats would not pay for raising. Others said, the temperance reformation would render unprofitable the cultivation of all coarse grains. Yet in the very face of all these sad prognostications, the demand for coarse grains has been constantly on the increase, and neither the grand Canal, nor Cold Water Societies, have been able in the least to retard their consumption: Indeed, such is the demand for oats, that the State of New York is unable to supply its own consumption. Many of the heavy consumers, as canal transportation lines, are supplied from Ohio.

The past season was a remarkable good one for oats, and in all agricultural reports which I have seen, oats were stated as uncommonly good; yet the price is high, and the prospect is fair for a good price throughout the season.

I sowed the last spring seventeen bushels and a half of oats on about eight and a half acres; four acres of the land was wheat stubble, which had been fall ploughed; the oats were sown on the furrows early, without further preparation. This was an unfortunate experiment, and materially diminished the crop. The other piece was in corn stubble, and ploughed, harrowed and rolled, and six bushels of a mixture of plaster, ashes and lime sown upon it. My account against oats runs as follows:

	Dr.	
To labor in ploughing, harrowing and sowing, &c.	$11 12	
" 6 bushels of plaster, &c., at 2s	1 50	
" 17½ " seed, at 4s.	8 75	
		$21 37
	Cr.	
By 515 bushels oats, at 3s.		$193 12
Balance in favor of oat crop,		$171 75

This would pay the interest of land at as high a price as the farms in Dutchess county fetch; yet this was no uncommon crop. Some of my neighbors did much better than this. One of them raised 600 bushels from eight acres. Truly farmers should not complain of hard times, neither should they be in haste to emigrate to the far west, hoping to realize greater profits from their labor than they can obtain in this favored land.

O. P. Q.

East Bloomfield, April 6, 1836.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

CHOLIC IN HORSES.

Charleston, April 12, 1836.

Mr. Editor,—I herein send you a receipt for curing the cholic in horses. If you think it worthy a place in your journal, you will perhaps confer a service on some of your readers, by giving it publicity

A few weeks ago, I was travelling into the country. Before I had progressed many miles, my horse showed evidently that he was laboring under cholic. He became quite loose in the bowels, swelled, and was in great agony. Fortunately I met with a wagoner, whose kindness relieved my beast from his illness, and myself from, perhaps, a long walk. His remedy consisted in tying upon the horse's bit, a piece of *tobacco.* This being done, he told me I could proceed upon my journey; assured me, that the horse would get well before I got one mile, and that he would not be troubled again, while the tobacco remained on the bit. I did as he directed, and to my perfect astonishment, my horse became relieved as soon as he swallowed the saliva created from the tobacco.

I am your's, Mr. Editor,
I. B. S.

We think our correspondent must be somewhat mistaken, as to the effects of the tobacco. We are of opinion, that the tobacco used upon the bit, is a preventive of cholic, in its incipient state; but once the cholic has been violent upon the animal, we are confident, that a more active remedy must be used. In violent stages of cholic, we have seen tobacco tea given with excellent effect.

We have heard of many receipts for this disease, with which horses are so frequently plagued; but we venture to assert, that none will be found more simple and sure, than the following:

Take of laudanum 6 or 7 table spoons full—of mustard the larger portion of a bottle—mix these in a pint of whiskey, or water, and give the mixture in a horn or a bottle to the horse. We have seen this dose applied to horses which were so far gone with cholic, as to be perfectly cold and stiff. In one instance, when the horse could not swallow, the mixture was administered with an injection pipe, and the horse recovered in an hour afterwards.

When the severe pain has been alleviated, a dose of oil should be given. One pint will answer as a dose.—*Editor.*

Beat this who can.—A Pawtucket girl, not ten years of age, lately planted two acres of land with potatoes, in one day. What a wife for a farmer.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

From the New England Farmer.

IRRIGATION.

Extract from a communication from JOHN W. LINCOLN, of Massachusetts.

Having had some experience in this business, I am disposed to offer myself as a witness, premising that no school boy is more amused by paddling in the water than I am pleased with turning it about from place to place on my farm, knowing that I could in no other manner be so profitably employed; gratified with witnessing from time to time the superior growth of the grass, and anticipating the pleasure of seeing a heavy swath when it shall be cut.

My late father was in the practice of irrigating a portion of his land on the farm on which I was born, on which there were tracts which have, within my own knowledge, for nearly forty years annually produced large crops of hay, without the aid of any manure except that derived from water. In the spring of 1820, on the decease of my father, that farm, now owned by my brother, was placed under my superintendence; and from that time to the present my attention has year by year been called to the subject of irrigation, and during that time I have known no year, however moist has been the season, in which I have not derived much benefit from the artificial use of water on my land. The farm on which I now reside, came into my possession in 1820, previous to which time, a portion of it had been irrigated, but the works from disuse, were much out of repair. It not being convenient for me to take it under my own immediate supervision I rented it, as it has been rented for many years, on shares. I however at my own charge put the dam, the principal trench, and several of the smaller ones in repair, and endeavored to persuade my tenant, that it was much for his interest to make use of them. But whether he believed that our climate did not require this mode of improvement, that a kind Providence would supply all the moisture which was necessary for vegetation, or was unwilling to devote proper attention to this subject, I know not, it was much neglected. In 1829, my barn being then old, and much out of repair, I caused it to be pulled down, and another to be erected of a different form and greater capacity. When I showed the plan of the proposed structure to my tenant, he expressed much surprise that I should think of erecting so large a building, saying that all the produce of the farm would not half fill it. I told him that I was satisfied that the farm, if properly managed, was capable of filling it, and that if I continued in the enjoyment of health for a few years, that I should see the barn full. It was true that after the barn was erected, and the crops gathered, not half the barn was occupied: and it is also true, that after the last harvest there was very little spare room in my barn. On the first day of April, 1830, I took my farm into my own care, and I was obliged to purchase several tons of hay to support what stock was then there, until vegetation was so far advanced, as to enable them to obtain a living abroad. I have been gradually increasing my stock as I had more food to sustain them, and now keep more than twice the stock of 1830, and have now considerably more hay than can be necessary for their support, several tons of which I shall sell. And this change has been effected principally by irrigation. I say principally, because I have during that time purchased some manure, but I have also received for hay sold, nearly as much money as I have paid for manure; and perhaps something is to be attributed to a different mode of husbandry on lands not irrigated, but the improvement which has been increasing from year to year, is in a great degree owing to the use of water. I have strong reason to believe, that by employing the same means I shall be able to add greatly to the future crops of my farm. I have not heretofore derived so much advantage from this mode of improvement as might have been expected: my engagements have required me to be frequently absent from home, and consequently I have not been able to devote so much attention to the work as I desired.

It may be well to notice in this connexion, a fact which I am aware may be urged to discredit the favorable representations of this mode of improvement, that tracts of land even in England, in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere were formerly irrigated, but the practice has now been abandoned. I believe in every case of failure the cause may be traced either to improper management or to culpable neglect; such, I have already stated, was the case on my own

farm, previous to my taking charge of this work in person, and such I have no doubt would be found to be the case in every other instance, could a proper inquiry be instituted. There is usually a strong indisposition to undertake and continue that which requires constant and daily attention; and this attention must be given to the work by those who intend to derive any advantage from it. Some will turn the water on to the land, their usual work is on another part of the farm, it is inconvenient for them to go to their ditches, and the water is allowed to run over their land until the person who should have attended to it, happens to be that way, no matter how long the time may have been; he afterwards perceives that a cold water grass is growing on his land, condemns the water, instead of his own negligence, and the practice of irrigation is abandoned. There is no business that requires more attention than irrigation, from early in the spring until near the time of mowing the grass. If the water runs long on the same land without intermission, instead of being of benefit, it is working an injury. It is desirable that it should be changed each day, but should never be allowed to run more than two or three days on the same part of the land at any one time.

Having attempted to show that irrigation in our climate is beneficial, that good husbandry requires that that mode of improvement be adopted wherever opportunity is afforded, I shall now endeavor to controvert the position that "it is too expensive for our scale of husbandry." That "systematic irrigation," in conformity to the scientific rules, as laid down in the books, is expensive, I shall not deny. But if this expenditure was necessary to enable a farmer to make use of water, which, however, is not the case, the increased crops would soon reimburse the expense. From my own experience, I can say that I know of no mode by which hay can be obtained so cheaply as by the use of water. The greater portion of the land which I irrigate is interval, situated upon the margin of the Blackstone river, from which stream the water is taken. The ground is, as is usual with alluvial lands, highest near the stream, and descends towards the high bank, it also descends with the river. Near the high bank is a hollow, usually here called a slang, which extends the whole length of the interval, with branches diverging, and some of them extending across the interval. For the purpose of conveying the water to be distributed over the lower portions of the interval, it was necessary to cross several of these hollows, and as it would be necessary to pass over them with a team in the gathering the crops, I made two walls sufficiently wide for a cartway between them, filled the space with gravel, and made my ditch over the embankment. That the embankment might not operate as a dam, a culvert was constructed under it, so as to enable me to continue my trench drain without interruption, to carry off the surplus water. Where it is not desired to be at the expense of a stone culvert, a very cheap one may be constructed, by fastening four pieces of plank together, to serve as a trunk to convey the water of the drain. The weir or dam, and a part of the principal ditch for conveying the water on to the land, were constructed before the farm came into my possession. All the smaller ditches and trench drains have been made by me, in the following manner:—After having particularly examined the ground, by repeatedly passing over it, for the purpose of forming an opinion of the proper plan of laying out the work, I went on to the ground with my level, and with a man to assist me. I commenced the marking out the location for a ditch, as high up the main ditch as the water could be taken upon the land, and my assistant stuck into the earth small sticks, with which he had prepared himself, at short distances, and at such places as by the level I used would enable me to keep the ditch nearly or quite level, and in a direction as nearly at right angles with the main ditch, as the form of the land would admit, which was frequently in a very serpentine course. Having in this manner marked out as many ditches as I supposed necessary, and at such distances as would enable me, as I then judged, to water all the land in a short time, I with a plough and with a steady ox team turned a furrow each way to the centre, in a line indicated by the small sticks, and thus my ditch was formed. The sods may be used in levelling any inequality in the land, or, as I prefer, they may, with the dung-fork, be readily thrown into a cart, and deposited in the barn or hog-yard, to be there converted into

manure. If after turning the water into the ditch thus made, I find any slight inequality in the surface of the outside of the ditch which allows the water to escape before the ditch is entirely filled, I take sufficient earth from its bottom to level its bank, so that the water will trickle over the land the whole length of the ditch.—When I first commenced this business, I left the panes between the ditches too large, as I found by observation that a portion of them did not obtain a supply of water: but this defect I have since remedied by making intermediate ditches. In all the slangs a trench drain should be constructed to conduct off the surplus water. As all stagnant water, if it remains long on the land, is prejudicial to vegetation, every hollow should have a drain attached to it, and to this thing too much attention cannot be paid. Before making the drains it is desirable that a careful examination be had, to determine whether the same trench that is used as a drain for one part of the land may not be used to conduct the water on to another portion of the land on a lower level; from this I have derived much advantage. As the quantity of interval land which I irrigate is so extensive, being estimated at more than thirty acres, that I could not, if I wished, suitably water it all at one time, I have therefore in the main ditches several hatches or flumes to enable me to turn the water at pleasure on such part as I may wish. I have found it convenient to place at the mouth of each of my small ditches, a small flume made by taking four pieces of plank, and fastening them together by large nails, the ends being left open, and the top plank about four inches shorter than the sides or bottom, the ends of the plank to be even with each other at one end, and a board to be fitted in as a gate and kept in its place by cleats nailed on the sides of the trunk at the other end. I have usually divided my watering into parts, and when I can attend to it, I change the water each other day, (each day would be better) so that the water will be on the land two days, and off six days, or I can shut it off entirely at pleasure. By the aid of the small flumes above mentioned, I am able to turn the water from one part of my interval on to any other part which I wish to irrigate, with very little loss of time, beyond that of passing to and from the land.

BEET SUGAR.

The Norfolk Beacon ventures the prediction that, within twenty-five years, the principal productions of the northern and middle States will be silk and SUGAR. To any one acquainted with the efforts which have marked the last few years to introduce the culture of silk in New England, and the extraordinary success which has attended them, the prediction, so far as this article is concerned, will appear by no means visionary.—With respect to the other, let no southern planter turn up his nose in contempt at the suggestion, relying upon the impracticability of cultivating the cane elsewhere than in his own genial clime. The Yankee will snap his fingers at him, and tell him he don't want the cane, so long as the BEET ROOT can be grown in the North. We have, from time to time, read with wonder and deep interest, the accounts which have reached us from France, of the success which has attended the improved modes of extracting sugar from the beet. Within a few years, the sugar manufactories in that country, have swelled from some 20 or 30, to more than 400, and every year is adding to the number. The sugar is of better quality, it is said, and is afforded at a less price than the foreign.

We find in the National Gazette the following letter, which, as connected with this subject, we publish:—*Polit. Arena.*

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman now residing in Paris, and who has resided for many years in this city, to James Ronalson, Esq., who takes great interest in introducing this branch of husbandry and manufacture into the United States:

PARIS, April 7, 1836.

Since my last, accompanying your beet seed, (which I hope you have received in good order,) Mr. Pedder has done much towards accomplishing the object of his mission. First, he shipped near 600 lbs. of beet seed, with which there might be sown many acres of Jersey and other lands. Then we sought men and books for information, and find only high talk or declamation. Next, I mustered all the recommendations I could collect, and agreeably to his own plan, he was despatched to Arras, whence he strolled to Douay and Valenciennes, and returned to Arras, where, from the information I received from the gentlemen I recommended him to, and from himself, I find he is hard at work, and means to continue this month and then return to the United States, fully I am confident, adequately qualified to perform all the operations of beet sugar making, from the crushing of the roots, nay, the growing of it from the seed to the crystalization of the matter.

My friends, this may not be the last service you and your associates will do to society. I hope it is not, and that you have many more in reserve. But when I consider its importance, the influence it must have in American society,—for mind ye, in America sugar is like salt, no one can do without it,—I think it is the most important service you could render society at the present time.

I think you have made an excellent choice in the man you have sent. His intelligence, activity, and assiduity are admirable; you have good

reason to expect success. Mr. Pedder writes to me on the 1st from Arras:

"And in the first place to thank you for your kind letters to your friends which have introduced me to all that is necessary in this interesting country, a land flowing with milk and honey in the shape of Beet Sugar. I believe that two persons cannot meet without the first topic being *Belterave* (beet root.) Indeed I am not sure that the parson did not preach about it last Sunday; nothing else is thought or spoken of, and no wonder, for from 100 pounds of beet root they make 6 pounds of sugar besides 8 pounds of molosses, with which to make sugar of the second quality, and 15 pounds cake, sufficient to keep three sheep a day.

"Three years ago there were 13 manufactories at Valenciennes, there are now 64. Land which was then 500 francs an arpent now brings 1200; the price of labor is much risen, and the people are getting fat on the mutton and beef, made upon the cake or *caput mortuum* of the root: what will this not do for America?"

Thus much, my friend, for the beet sugar, the introduction of which cannot fail to produce a mighty ameliorating revolution in the United States.—Give information to Mr. Vaughan, to whom please to remember me kindly. Mr. Vaughan must be a young gentleman of my age. I recollect dining with him in December, 1785, at Dr. Franklin's. I am anxious to know whether you have received your invoice of beet seed, and whether Mr. H. has his.

Wool.—In many sections of our State, Agriculturists are turning their serious attention to the growing of wool, with a certain prospect of a fair remuneration for their enterprize. It has been proved by experience that in this country flocks of sheep can be doubled in a short period of time, and no doubt remains that eventually more wool will be produced than will suffice for our own consumption. In 1831, the number of sheep in the United States was estimated at 20 *millions*. Since that period the increase has been rapid, and the number at present may with safety be set down at *thirty millions*, producing, at a fair calculation, *one hundred and eighty millions of pounds* of washed wool. The price of wool has ranged, and is at present high, so that estimating the new clip at an average of 48 cents per lb. the total value will amount to $43,200,000. In 1830, the number of sheep raised in Great Britain was 32 millions, producing 160 millions of lbs. of wool. In France in 1828, there were 32 millions of sheep, which produced upwards of 100 millions of lbs. of washed wool. In Prussia, in 1828, the number of sheep amounted to 11,606,200, of which upwards of 1,734,000 were merinos. The number of sheep in the state of New York, at present, is computed at full five millions; in Pennsylvania three and a half millions, and in Vermont, one million one hundred and fifty thousand.—*Philadelphia Commercial List.*

A Broad Hint to our Iron Makers.—The following extract of a letter from Wales, in England, and on which perfect reliance may be placed, is deemed of importance to our iron masters, and we call their attention to it. The extensive orders for railroad iron that are going forward for this country, and the large amount that will be required in England, may, before our iron makers are aware of it, advance its rates to a point that would amply compensate them in putting their furnaces at work without delay.

The letter from which we extract the following, is dated at Bristol, 19th April, 1836. "Iron is now quick in Newport and Cardiff, at £11 sterling per ton. Letters from the Forges have since been received, giving assurance of a still further rise shortly.

"Some of our leading iron masters were here two days since, and declared that orders for iron would very soon advance the price to twenty pounds sterling per ton for that article. Although this assertion may at first sight appear preposterous—yet many well informed persons here, knowing how much the iron makers have that branch of manufacture within their control, are of opinion, that that price, high as it may appear might be insisted upon."

Iron of all kinds in England has advanced there within the last year over one hundred per cent., and for a few months past has advanced about one pound sterling per ton monthly at every meeting of the iron masters.

New York Gazette.

Silk Reel.—The grand desideratum for the farmer and for general use—*a perfect silk reel*—constructed upon so simple a plan, that every body will wonder why it has not always been in use, has been attained. These reels may be had at $6 a piece, and it is believed they will ensure the home supply of silk—that they will be to the silk manufacture what the power loom was to the cotton, and ensure its triumph. The difficulty heretofore has been that the reel has been so complicated and costly, that farmers, &c. have not been able to reel the cocoons on their farm, and by remaining on hand, or if carried away, they have been damaged, and their value thereby diminished, if not destroyed. The simplicity and economy of this machine, will enable almost every family in the country to avail themselves of its advantages. Orders for their manufacture received at 187 Broadway.

New York Com. Adv.

From the New England Farmer.

INDIAN CORN MADE WITHOUT TILLAGE AFTER PLANTING.

By experiment, I have arrived at some conclusions in regard to the culture of Indian corn, which I think are of importance to farmers in the Southern States. I communicate them for the use of the public with great hesitation, because they are in direct variance with the received opinions on the subject.

The early part of my life was spent in agricultural pursuits—and hence, if there were no other reason, I feel a deep interest in every thing relating to agriculture. I noticed, very early, the great difficulty in transplanting successfully the young corn plants. Whence comes this, but from breaking the roots in taking the plant up? How is it then, that intelligent planters affirm the doctrine, that one chief object of ploughing corn is to cut its roots? If breaking the roots of young corn in transplanting it, is really fatal to its future growth, must not breaking its roots with the plough, when it is older, and the season hotter, be a serious injury to it? Any other conclusion seems to me to be at variance with the general economy of nature. It seems to me, there can be, in truth, but two reasons for ploughing or hoeing corn. 1st, to destroy grass and weeds; and 2d, to keep the soil loose, that the roots may penetrate easily, in search of their proper food. But in accomplishing these two purposes, great injury must be done to the corn by breaking its roots. Can we not accomplish both these ends, and at the same time keep clear of the attendant mischief? I think we can.

Last spring I planted a small piece of poor ground—first breaking it up well. The rows were made three feet apart, and the stalks left about a foot apart in the drill. The ground had been very foul last year with crab grass, whose seed matured. The corn was not well up this spring before the grass began to appear. When the corn had about four blades, the young grass completely covered the ground, and the corn was turning yellow. I spread a small quantity of stable manure around the corn, and covered the whole ground three or four inches deep with leaves from the forest, taking care to do this when the ground was wet, and the leaves also that they might not be blown away, and to leave the tops of the young corn uncovered. In *ten days* there was not a particle of living grass to be found, and the corn had put on that deep bluish green which always betokens a healthy condition of that plant.

From the day the corn was planted until after the fodder was pulled and the tops cut, nothing more was done with it, and the result is a product at the rate of forty-two bushels to the acre—about one third of the stalks having two ears on each of them.

I noted, in the course of the summer, the following facts:

1st. The corn treated thus, was always ahead of some planted alongside of it, and treated in the usual way.

2d. It ripened at least ten days sooner than other corn planted at the same time.

3d. During the hottest and dryest days, the blades never twisted up, as did other corn in the neighborhood.

4th. In the dryest weather, on removing the leaves, the ground was found to be moist to the surface, and loose, as deep as it had been at first broken up.

5th. The heaviest rains had scarcely any effect in washing away the soil, or making it hard.

It certainly will require less labor to produce corn in this way, than in the usual mode. And even if it required more, we have the consolation to know, that while by the old mode, every hour's work is an injury to the land, by this mode every hour's work is making the land better; for few things can be better manure than the coating of leaves put on in summer, when ploughed in the winter or spring following.

I used leaves raked up in the forest, because of these there is an ample supply within the reach of almost every person—and because there seems from my observation, to be a strong antipathy between dead and decaying forest leaves, and crab grass, that most harrassing foe of agriculturists.

I make this communication, as I have already said, with hesitation, because the idea of raising corn without ploughing and hoeing, and at the same time improving the land by protecting it against the influence of a scorching sun, and washing rains, is so directly in the teeth of the universal practice for ages. The thing is, however, at least, worthy of further trial. It may lead to most important results.

Those who think the plan worth attention may easily make an experiment with an acre or two, and note carefully its progress through the summer. If they are satisfied, after the trial, that there is any thing in it, to extend the operation will not be a difficult matter.

If, on experiment, it should be found advisable to extend the operation, the proper way would be, I think, to collect the leaves in winter, and deposite them in heaps on the ground on which they are to be used, and the next spring, during a wet season, after the corn is up, spread them, taking care to leave the tops of the young corn uncovered.

There is one very important result that must follow the success of this plan on a large scale—

and it was with an eye chiefly to that result, that my experiment was undertaken. The constant excuse for not improving our land, is, that where cotton is grown, the time necessary, first to cultivate the growing crop properly—next to gather it, and then prepare for a new crop, leaves the planter no time to collect manure. My plan will put an end to that excuse at once; for wherever leaves are to be had, half the time usually bestowed on working the corn crop in the usual way, spent in gathering leaves and putting them on the ground, instead of ploughing it, may in a short time, accomplish every thing that can be desired in the way of manuring.

Why may not the same process answer in the culivation of cotton? If it keeps the ground soft and moist, and prevents the growth of grass and weeds in a corn crop, it will surely have the same effect with cotton—and be the means, further of preserving the cotton, when the bolls open, from all the injury it sustains from the soil in wet seasons. This is however, but speculation. Let it be tested by actual experiment.

JAMES CAMAK.

Athens, Ga., October 10, 1835.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Culture of Potatoes.

The soil for potatoes, is one which is light moist, and rich. They are not so productive on a light *dry* soil, nor are they generally equal in quality, as they are liable to be injured by the heat of the sun. The largest should always be selected for seed, and the smallest rejected, because a feeble parent will always produce a feeble offspring, whether it be a plant or animal. Where there will be a sufficient supply of moisture after planting, the potatoes should be cut into several pieces; for as the future product depends on the perfection af the *eye* (or bud) which may properly be considered the embryo plant, and as this will be always large and perfectly formed in large potatoes, (and feeble and imperfect in small ones) the perfection of this embryo will still be preserved, though the potatoe be cut in pieces. Hence a scoop is used in Europe to take out the eyes, which are planted, while the remainder is reserved for food. Hence also rooted sprouts will grow in a proper soil and produce good crops. The principal office of the fleshy part of the potatoe appears to be, to furnish nourishment and moisture until the shoot has sent out its roots into the soil, after which it is of little use. Consequently, where planting is followed by a moist season, or where the planting is deep and the soil not liable to be affected by drouth, it is best to cut them, so as to leave but few eyes in the hill; there will then be a less number of stalks, and the potatoes will be larger and not so numerous, and the crop on the whole much superior. But where a drouth succeeds planting, or where the seed are liable from the nature of the soil, to be injured by drouth, they should be left whole, in order to prevent the moisture escaping from them through the cut surface, and thus causing them to become shriveled and spoiled. In conversing recently with an intelligent farmer on this subject, he stated that he had planted a crop, a part with cut and the remainder with uncut potatoes; that the succeeding season was a dry one, and the result was, that the plants from the uncut potatoes were several inches above ground before the other had reached the surface, and that they yielded a crop double that of the cut potatoes.

Potatoes should be very little hilled at the first dressing, and none afterwards. This plant is furnished with two sets of roots, one of which strikes down into the earth and supplies nourishment to the plant; the other runs in a horizontal direction, and produces the young tubers or potatoes. These latter are near the surface and require warmth and air to a certain extent, and if covered deep after the young potatoes are formed, are retarded in growth or entirely checked, and the plant sends out new ones nearer the surface. Hilling, thus increases the number of roots but diminishes the size.

From the Farmers' Register.

MANURING WITH LEAVES AND MUD COMPOST.

Craven County, N. C., April 10th, 1836.

There is a gentleman residing in an adjoining county who inherited a patrimonial estate, consisting of a worn-out farm, and some few accessories to its cultivation. He married and went to work on it, but it took but few crops to show him that the product would not support his increasing family. Many a sleepless night did he pass in pondering over his circumstances. After much deliberation, however, he resolved, like many others in the same situation, on emigration, and visited the south to make arrangements for that purpose. He travelled to some extent, but returned perfectly disappointed with the country. He went "hard at it" again for another year, and saw nothing but bankruptcy staring him in the face. Every year found his debts accumulating. He had been raised to agricultural pursuits, and to agricultural pursuits alone. After a great deal of perplexity however, in resolving and re-resolving, he finally concluded to try and improve his soil in some way or other: but how should he do it? was to him an important question. It being then a thoroughly new thing in that part of the country, he hardly knew in what way to begin. The practice then was (and is too much so now) to get all you can from the soil, and return nothing to it. After much reflection on the subject, he commenced hauling pine leaves and other litter into his cow

and horse lots, and as soon as that was tolerably trampled, he gave it a good coat of mud from an adjoining branch, and continued alternate layers of litter and mud, till it got a foot or so thick.—He then piled it up in large heaps, to let it undergo a fermentation. In the spring, he hauled it out and manured his corn, some in the hill, and some broadcast. His succeeding crop bid him strenuously to proceed. As soon as he had laid by his corn, he went at it again with increased diligence. His anticipations of futurity which were before so painful, were now loaded with pleasure. He saw a way of driving that grim monster, poverty, from his path.

The individual who is the subject of this article, has continued to proceed in this way for the last twelve or fifteen years, and he is now in prosperous circumstances. His crops amply repay his labors. His neighbors, who at first laughed at him for throwing away his time, are now following his footsteps, and there is a prospect of the whole neighborhood's being greatly improved, by the previous necessities of this one individual.

W.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Good Farming in Dutchess County, N. York.

We give below an illustration of the excellence of farm management in Dutchess, in the practice of Mr. Harris. It will be perceived, that the average product of the whole of the improved lands of this excellent manager, exceeded in value $23 per acre; and that the surplus produce, actually sold, after deducting the expenses of labor, &c. amounted to a profit of more than seventeen dollars per acre—equivalent to the interest of $250 per acre. Let the young farmer ponder upon these results, and reflect, that *he has the capacities*, if he will improve them, of producing like results; and let his pride, his ambition, and a commendable desire to become useful and distinguished, prompt him to a diligent and persevering use of his faculties, mental as well as physical, in the spring-time of life. Every step we advance in the principles and practice of agriculture, tends to enlarge our view, increase our pleasures, and to urge us forward. Every improvement in this art serves to benefit the human family.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

Messrs. Editors—I read in the agricultural department of your paper of the 2d instant, a statement of the products of the farm of Mr. Samuel T. Vary, of Kinderhook, Columbia county, which was published at the request of the Agricultural Society of that county. It looks large, yet having kept an account the last year, I am induced to send you an abstract of it for insertion in the Telegraph, that it may be seen that Dutchess is not only able to keep up, but to go ahead. My statement differs some from Mr. Vary's, as I give in whole numbers what my farm produced, and then what I sold from it. He only gave the sales, among which were four cows, two oxen, and two steers, all beef, which it seems to me, must have been reducing his stock. My farm contains 158 acres; 143 of which are tillable land. Mr. Vary has 145 acres of tillable land.

The whole amount of the proceeds of my farm for the year 1835.

190 bushels wheat, $1,25,	$237 50
165 do. rye, at 94 cents,	154 69
325 do. corn, at 75 cents,	243 75
900 do. oats, at 50 cents,	450 00
27 do. buckwheat, at 50 cents	13 50
7 live shoats,	40 00
1200 pounds pork, at 7 cents,	84 00
3 calves,	9 50
90 tons of hay, at $22,	1,980 00
Advance on 26 sheep,	65 00
60 bushels potatoes, at 25 cents,	15 00
	$3,292 94

The amount of sales from the above

100 bushels of wheat, at $1,25,	$125 00
165 do. rye, at 94 cents,	154 69
200 do. corn, at 78 cents,	156 25
700 do. oats, at 50 cents,	350 00
7 live hogs,	40 00
3 calves,	9 50
75 tons hay, at $23 50,	1,762 50
Advance on 26 sheep,	65 00
Received for pasture and feed exclusive of my own stock,	60 00
	$2,722 94
Expenses for labor, &c. on farm,	275 00
Nett profit,	$2,447 94

Poughkeepsie, March 15, 1836.

DAVID HARRIS.

N. B. A letter from a correspondent at Wappinger's creek, gives us the product of fifteen acres of wheat, raised in that neighborhood, by Mr. Peter Ackerman, which averaged about 37 bushels to the acre. It was sown on a clover sod, pastured till July. This is an extraordinary crop for an old cultivated district, and is another evidence of the agricultural improvement of old Dutchess.

A cure for hoven cattle—Among the recipes for curing hoven in cattle, I have never seen published the easiest and simplest method which I have ever known, viz: dissolve in a pint of water about one ounce of pearlash, and drench the animal with it. I have frequently used it with invariable success, and it is as speedy as sure. I have never had a case occupy more than half an hour to be perfectly cured.

G. H. McCARTY.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ROTATION OF GARDEN CROPS.

It is well known that nearly all cultivated crops exhaust the soil; and that most crops, if continued in yearly succession on the same piece of ground, grow more feebly, degenerate, and become more subject to disease, unless the soil is constantly enriched by enormous quantities of manure, and even this is not always sufficient to prevent these evils. It is also well known that these difficulties are prevented with far less expense of manuring, by an alternation of different crops, by which plants of the same or similar nature are not cultivated in immediate succession, but recur at as distant intervals in the course as circumstances will allow. Thus, in grain crops, the leaves being small, nearly all the nourishment goes to the formation of the seed; hence all plants, where seed is the principal product, should never succeed each other. But they may succeed, or be succeeded, by those plants whose principal product is leaves, as green crops of clover; also such plants as cabbage and those of a similar kind. As plants exhaust that part only of the soil which comes in contact with the roots, a spindle root, such as a beet or a carrot, may draw abundance of nourishment from land, the surface of which has been exhausted by short or creeping roots. Again, crops consisting of plants whose mode of growth or cultivation tends to the production of weeds, should not immediately succeed each other. Hence hoed crops may follow those sowed broadcast, as a means of preserving the land clean.

Rotation of crops is especially necessary in garden culture, because here the expenses of cultivation are considerable, and as the crops are generally heavy and valuable for the amount of land occupied, a greater difference results from good and bad management, than in common field culture.

The following course for garden rotation is given in McIntosh's Practical Gardener:

1. Brocoli, cabbage, cauliflower, and savoys.
2. Common beans, French beans, and peas.
3. Carrots, beets, and parsneps.
4. Turneps, early potatoes, onions, leeks, &c.
5. Celery, endive, lettuce, &c.

The author of the above named work, further adds, "It is found in practice, that celery constitutes an excellent preparation for asparagus, onions and cauliflowers.

"Turneps and potatoes are a good preparation for cabbages or greens.

Brocoli or cabbages are a good preparation for beans or peas.

"Old asparagus land affords a good preparation for potatoes or carrots.

"Strawberry, currant, gooseberry, and raspberry, for the same.

"Turneps give it suitable preparation for celery or endive; and peas, well manured, are a good preparation for spinach," &c.

Recovering Frosted Plants.—It is well known that the injury caused to plants by early spring frosts, is not owing so much to the direct action of the cold, as to the sudden application of warmth afterwards. London nurserymen have availed themselves of the knowledge of this fact in recovering plants affected by frost during the night. Their practice is simply to sprinkle them copiously with cold water before sunrise. This produces the same effect as the application of cold water to a frozen limb—abstracting the frost so gradually as to produce no injury to the affected parts.—*Gen. Far.*

From the Farmers' Chronicle.

BAD FENCES.

It is most erring policy, that induces farmers under the name and notion of *economy*, to inclose their grounds with temporary and defective fences. It is in truth the very worst of economy, or rather, the very reverse of economy. It would be well for those who feel inclined to negligence, or to be governed by the "do-for-the-present" doctrine, to open an account of debt and credit with their fences for a few years; and if that should not cure them, they might be given up as incurable.

Perhaps some of our readers might be edified by a sight of such an account at any rate; if it should not happen to suit their own experience, it may give them some idea of this sort of *Book-keeping*; and here it is.

"Cornfield FENCE Dr.

To corn destroyed by horses, cattle, and hogs, at different times, suppose 100 bushels, say $25.

To time lost in stopping hog-holes, repairing fences and mending water-gaps, say six days, in harvest, $5.

To wounding one of the plough horses, in breaking over the fence, by which his services were lost for ten days when they were most wanted, say, $5.

To price of a hog of my neighbor Hodge, for which I had to pay, having *dogged* it in my cornfield, so that it died, $3.

To time lost in attending a law suit, about said hog, and costs of suit, $5.

To loss of a valuable Dog which I supposed Hodge, had killed, in revenge for the killing of his hog by said dog, but which I could not prove, $5.

To perpetual loss of Hodge's friendship, which had been steadfast for twenty years—amount not known.

To the spoiling of my young horses, Smith's cow and Hodge's hogs, so that I shall never be

able to fence them out effectually hereafter—loss not known.

To keeping me in *bad humor, fretted* and *crabbed* nearly all summer,—damage incalculable.

Total, exclusive of the three last items $48,00

Credit,

By 500 rails, the number wanting to make the fence good; but which as they must be furnished next spring are only saved for one year, so that the interest on their cost is the only saving—cost 10 dollars, interest at 10 per cent is $1,00.

By labor which would have been required to put the fence in good condition; say $10 at most, but which having still to be done, is only entitled to a credit to the amount of interest as in the former case $1,00

Total, $2,00

Balance against bad fences $46,00

And the said debter (bad fences) being utterly insolvent, the whole amount is irreparably lost; except that it has taught a lesson which may be useful hereafter.

SYLVESTER SLOVEN.

What came to pass in the case of neighbor Sloven, has happened to many others, and will continue to happen, until proper attention shall be paid to what should be a farmer's first concern, good enclosures. Nothing can be more unbearably provoking, than after having toiled all the season to raise a good crop, then to have the whole destroyed in a single night.

But beside the security and actual gain of good fences, nothing more than this contributes to the neatness and good appearance of a farm and without this it is impossible to do away a repulsive and condemning aspect of slovenliness, which indicates any thing rather than good husbandry.

But if he is censurable, who neglects the enclosures about his fields, meadows and pasture grounds, what shall we say of him whose very garden—a spot which should of all others, be sacred and secure, is constantly "profaned by *candal swine*," and suffered to be trodden down by the 'beests of the field!' If he attempt his defence by saying there is nothing in his garden worth protecting, we say this too is his fault, and no less one than the other. It is like making drunkenness an excuse for theft.

Three Great Physicians.—Desmoulin, a celebrated French physician, when on his death-bed having called around him the most distinguished physicians of Paris, "Gentlemen," says he," "I leave behind me three great physicians:" on their urging him to mention them, expecting probably to hear their own names, he briefly added, "*Water, Exercise and Diet.*"

From the Cultivator.

To Preserve Fence Posts—Corn Crop—Corn Crib—Oats—Apples for Hog Feed &c.

Mr. Buel—I offer a few remarks for the Cultivator, should you deem them worthy of publication. My choice is rather to learn by the wisdom and experience of others, than to assume the capacity of a teacher, if, however, it may be in my power to communicate a serviceable hint or two to my brethren of the plough, it will be no less a pleasure than a duty to impart it. It must be evident to every farmer, that in order to the successful tillage of his lands, *good fences are indispensable.* The increasing scarcity of fencing timber is a powerful reason for using measures to extend its durability. I will here state my usual practice in setting fence posts, for the last twelve years—which is, to dig the holes two feet or deeper, and fill with cobble stones, taking care to drive them with an iron bar, and placing a heavy stone at the surface, each side of the post—thus preserving it from contact with the earth at a point where the rotting process usually begins. I have set several hundred in this manner, and have good reason to believe their durability will thereby be much prolonged. In 1823 a piece of fence was set with beech posts and filled round with earth. In 1824, the line was extended, the filling up this year being with stone. In about seven years, it became necessary to rebuild the first portion; most of the remainder is now standing. I would not recommend beech for posts, but state this fact merely to show the result of different modes of filling up.

The last season was generally unfavorable to the growth of corn. My planting ground was a piece of wheat stubble, the soil in general gravelly, containing about four acres, was manured with twelve loads of various kinds, chiefly coarse, to the acre, before ploughing; then well turned under and harrowed. About the 20th of May, the ground was marked out for planting, by a sort of rake, with four teeth, making the rows three feet apart. I have sometimes planted closer, but cannot recommend it from my own experience. The seed was soaked, tarred and rolled in plaster. The ground being very dry, the tar rather obstructed vegetation, and caused the grain to come up quite unevenly. The crows took a few hills, though I presume the flavor of tar was not very agreeable to them. I hoed twice, and received as a compensation for my labor, about 200 bushels of corn, chiefly sound. Having prepared land for planting in different modes, I am inclined to adopt that of a single ploughing, with the manure previously spread, as preferable.

Permit me here to describe a sort of corn crib, which I have used for several years, as combining convenience, economy and security; and where every farmer can save at least a portion of his crop.

Erect two poles of sufficient size, near the end of the barn-floor, opposite the double door, extending to the joists above, where they should be fastened. Then place two pieces of timber, three or four feet in length, from the poles to the girt over the back-door; throw on loosely, a covering of plank or slabs, with a narrow board in front, when commence filling, a scoop being very convenient for that purpose. Corn secured in this way, has usually, if not always, seasoned better than when spread on a floor. A crib of this description will hold from 150 to 200 bushels of ears with little or no inconvenience to the ordinary use of the barn.

With regard to the culture of oats, it has been my practice for some years, to seed with three bushels to the acre. Some of my neighbors differ with me in this, and prefer a less quantity.—My reason for adhering to it is this—the crop is almost invariably ten or fifteen bushels greater per acre, than it was when in the habit of seeding with two or two and a half bushels. I will here correct a small error in a former note, as the threshing was not then completed. Instead of 60 bushels per acre, 1 73-100 acres yielded 113 bushels, or 115 by weight. I hope yet to reach the standard in the Cultivator for January.

During the past season, I made considerable use of apples in fattening swine. This I consider good economy. My store hogs have been wintered thus far chiefly on sweet apples, 50 bushels having been stored in the cellar for that purpose. In estimating the value of apples for hogs, it should be borne in mind, that pork made in this way is not of equal value to grain fattened; but as that is an expensive business, it is the farmer's duty to make the most of those perishable materials, that more or less abound during the autumnal season, and thus prevent their entire loss.

Very respectfully yours,
G. BUTLER.

Clinton, Oneida co. N. Y. February 25, 1836.

Pasture for Swine.—A lot of land well seeded down to clover is wanted by good cultivators for pasturing swine. The quantity of land should be so proportioned to the number of swine that they may keep the grass from going to seed. This will prevent waste, and the shorter the grass is the sweeter it will be, and the more pleasant food to the animals for whose use it is destined. The pig pasture should have a good supply of water, and running water, is to be preferred to still water, but the latter is better than none. Hogs should not be permitted to run in their summer pasture till about the first of May; and they should be well ringed, or the gristle of their noses should be shaved off before they are allowed that liberty. *Albany Cultivator.*

To Cure the Swelling of the Throat in Hogs.—In order to contribute to the usefulness of your valuable periodical, and to inform the public of what I find from experience to be an infallible cure for a certain disease with hogs, viz: the swelling of the throat, I herewith send you a recipe for this disease, with a desire, that you publish the same in your work, if you deem it of any import, and the same meets your approbation.

Take of molasses one half a pint, and a table spoon full of hog's lard; to this add of brimstone a piece an inch in length. Melt it over the fire, and when cold, or in a liquid state, drench the hog with it and nine times out of ten it will be found to have the desired effect.

My hogs were affected with this disease during the past year, and I found the above to be effective when all things else failed.—*Cor. of Far. Register.*

IMPORTANT TO BLACKSMITHS.

A correspondent informs us of a very useful discovery he has made in burning wood coal, and requests that we make it public. The improvement consists in the use of *ground bark* in the place of dirt, as a covering for the kiln. Our correspondent, who is a practical blacksmith, in communicating the result of his experiment, says—"I covered with the old bark that had been used in tanning. I used leaves from the woods before the bark, the same as I would for covering with dirt—both leaves and bark should be made thoroughly wet. The advantages of this plan are: the kiln, if well set and well covered, will burn much sooner, will never 'break out,' leave fewer brands, and consequently turn out a large quantity of coal. The coal is heavier, more thoroughly burnt, and entirely free from dirt.

So much impressed am I with the advantages of this method, that I would haul bark a distance of five miles rather than use dirt."—*Jackson Truth Teller*

Young Hyson in Ohio.—Mr. John Platt, of Marietta, Ohio, advertises in a paper of that place, that he has succeeded in cultivating the genuine Tea Plant of China.—He has, he says, raised the plant for ten years past at Marietta, and after a series of expensive experiments, has been fully successful in discovering the art of drying and manufacturing the leaves into tea of a quality quite equal to imported Young Hyson. He offers gratuitously to furnish seed of the last year's growth to any gentleman desirous of pursuing the cultivation.

Why should all girls, a wit exclaimed,
Surprising *farmers* be?
Because they're always studying
The art of *husband*-ry.

From the Cultivator.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN.

The danger of making wealth or honor the highest object of attraction and of excluding the more important interest of another world, we have briefly considered. We have spoken of the temptation to which on these points, young men are peculiarly liable. But there are other evils connected with such pursuits which naturally present themselves to our view.

The temptation to dishonesty is often plausible and powerful. He whose ruling passion is the love of money will be strongly impelled, especially if secrecy can be maintained, to embezzle or defraud. In the absence of religious principle, which condemns avarice, and deters from fraudulent designs, a man, who has the opportunity of being dishonest, will sometimes be powerfully assailed by temptation. At times, and unhappily the cases are not of rare occurrence, he yields to the allurements even in view of almost certain detection and disgrace. Many a young man who had possessed the unlimited confidence of his employer, for years justified that confidence by a scrupulous regard to his interest, has, in an evil moment, either impelled by avarice or prompted by the love of pleasure which he had not the means of obtaining, fallen under the power of the tempter. His character is then gone and his hopes for this world are forever blasted. He may fly on the wings of the wind to distant climes, and elude the pursuit of justice—though seldom is he successful in this—but he can never erase from his character the foul blot, nor remove from his conscience the intolerable load. The disgrace will follow him into countries the most remote. It will clothe every prospect with gloom, turn every pleasure into bitterness, and make the miserable victim of dishonesty an object of suspicion, scorn, and abhorrence. The commission of such a deed, like Eneas' descent to Avernus, is easy, but the difficulty is to return. It is a deliberate abandonment of all that is desireable on earth. It is a death blow to hope, and not unfrequently the dread forerunner to suicide and perdition.

Would you have an exemplification of these remarks, go to our penitentiaries,and you shall see many there, whose early life dawned as fair and as promising as yours. They indulged high hopes and looked forward to the possession of influence and respectability. But the love of money became their ruin. One compliance with temptation blighted their prospects, and shut them up in those gloomy cells to spend their days in misery and self-reproach.—Without irreverence, we may speak of them in the language which the scriptures have applied to the folly of Esau;for one morsel of meat they have sold their birthright; and, it is equally pertinent to add, "they can find no place for repentance, though they seek it carefully with tears."

Such dishonesty may occur from sudden temptation, where the general habit, of the mind is upright; or there may have been a previous indulgence in pilfering to a small amount. In either case the deed is ruinous to the character, and the severity, which generally marks the punishment in both cases, should warn all young men of the sin and consequences of dishonesty.

If you are placed in circumstances to need this friendly caution, you will not, I trust, consider me as questioning your honesty while feeling it my duty to administer it. The temptation may never have crossed your mind; and your intentions, in regard to the trusts reposed in you, may be of the most honorable character. This however is no proof that such a temptation never will occur.

Your circumstances may change. It is possible that evil company may gain an influence over you,and that the honorable principles, which you now consider as a safeguard, may be gradually undermined. It is possible that the objects of pleasure may so fascinate, or the love of lucre become so strong, that the one or the other or the combined influence of both, may place you in an attitude to need this warning.

The temptation to defraud, in order to be successfully resisted, must not be cherished or tampered with—no, not for an instant.—Like every other temptation, it must be regarded as a suggestion of Satan, and be met by an abhorrence proportionable to the blackness of the crime and the danger to which it exposes. It is death to entertain it for a moment. Place not yourself in circumstances to invite it. Cut off an extravagance which your means will not meet, and curb the desire of pleasures which you have not money to procure. Above all, avoid those haunts of dissipation where the gambler lurks to entrap you, or the syren woos you to inevitable destruction. How can honor or honesty stand before such determined enemies of virtue? Resist the beginning of evil. A small leak may sink the most firmly built vessel, and a trifling breach in an embankment, if not quickly stopped, may soon so widen as to produce an inundation.

So it is with the principle of honesty. The smallest deviation from the strictest uprightness, the least indulgence in converting to your own use the property of others, will pave the way for larger and more frequent frauds, until principle, character, and decency, are forever gone.

Let me also remind you, that the sin of dishonesty is not to be measured by the amount embezzled.

When a large quantity of property is fraudulently obtained, it excites more attention, and, in relation to the loser, is a greater evil. But the principle which induces a man to appropriate to

himself that which belongs to another, be the thing apropriated great or small, is equally base and sinful. There is one light in which a trifling speculation appears even more base. If compliance be extenuated by the force of temptation, then the smaller the amount, the more ignoble the deed. I entreat you therefore, as you value your character, and your peace of mind, to look with abhorrence upon the least approximation to dishonesty.

There is an Eye which rests upon you wherever you go, and whatever you do.—Sin, ever so long concealed from man, lies open to that Omniscient Eye. If you would have a safeguard from temptation, you must act under the abiding impression of the sentiment, "thou, God, seest me."—You must shape your conduct by that rule which teaches you to render unto all their due; and conscious of your own inability to preserve yourself in the path of rectitude, you must commit the keeping of your soul, your character, and your hopes, to a faithful Creator, and ever pray with David, "Hold thou me up, and I shall be safe."

"Honesty the best Policy."

A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam to say that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a wood, where his hounds, had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce. "Well, my friend," said his lordship, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that we have done considerable injury, and if you can procure an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will repay you." The farmer replied, that anticipating his lordships consideration of kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought that as the crop was quite destroyed, 50*l.* would not more than repay him. The earl immediately gave him the money. As harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were most trampled, the corn was the strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his lordship, and being introduced, said, 'I am come, my lord, to see you respecting the field of wheat adjoining such a wood.' His lordship instantly recollected the circumstance—'Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?' 'Yes, my lord, I have found that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising, and I have therefore brought the 50*l.* back again.' 'Ah!' exclaimed the venerable earl, 'that is what I like, this is what it ought to be between man and man.' He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, &c. His lordship then went into another room, and returning presented the farmer a check for 100*l.* 'Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it?' We know not which most to admire, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by the illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity, he was handing down a lesson of integrity to another generation.—*English paper.*

POVERTY IS NO DISGRACE.

Not many days since, we rambled a short distance from the more compact and thickly settled part of the town, both for exercise and to breathe a purer air than can be found amidst a dense population. We saw by the way a little urchin, apparently about six or eight years old, busily engaged in picking barberries. His clothes were neat and clean, but patched with many colors.—His countenance open, frank, and the emblem of innocence. We stopped a moment to look at and admire the apparent contentment and industry of the little fellow, and while so stopping, a very respectable and fine looking middle aged lady, with a lad of about ten years, came up, who like ourself, were walking to take morning air. On seeing the little fellow among the barberry bushes, the lad of ten with fine clothes, but a coarser heart, abruptly accosted him with "I say boy, what do you wear your clothes patched up so for?" With a countenance that bespoke his wounded feelings, he readily replied, "I have no father—my mother is poor, with four smaller children than I am, and not able to give me better clothes. I work in the factory most of my time, but the water is low and I have not work today, so I am picking barberries for my mother to buy me a new jacket with." A tear coursed down the cheek of the lady, who was not an inattentive spectator to the scene. 'George, my son,' said she, "is it not unkind in you thus to address this poor boy, who is not, as you are, blest with an indulgent father to provide him food and clothes?"—The kind hearted woman had touched a tender cord, or George was not destitute of a noble and manly feeling. He burst into tears and entreated his mother to give the poor boy some of his clothes. The barberries were immediately purchased of the little fellow, for which he received enough to buy him a jacket and trowsers. Nor did the kind-hearted mother of George, confine her good offices to the boy with his barberries. The poor boy's mother has since shared liberally of her munificence, which she ever receives with the utmost gratitude.—*Fall River Monitor.*

Calumny.—Calumniators are those who have neither good hearts nor good understandings.—We ought not to think ill of any one till we have

palpable proof, and even then we should not expose them to others. Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honor, honesty, or humanity.

Jordan's Corn Crusher.

THE Proprietor of this valuable Machine has the pleasure of informing the public, that it has at length been fully tested, and has given perfect satisfaction to those who have tried it. He offers to dispose of the privilege of making, using and vending it, for States, Counties, or Districts, on reasonable terms.—Gentlemen wishing to be particularly informed as to its operation, are referred to Alfred M. Carter, Esq., of Elizabethton, East Tennessee, and to Doctor Wills, of Abingdon, Virginia.—The subscriber has been necessarily absent from Madisonville, E. Ten., the place of his residence, for some months past, but hereafter he will either be found there, or will have an Agent who will attend to and answer any communications which may be addressed to A. P. H. Jordan, Proprietor of the Corn Crusher.

The Machine will be exhibited at Knoxville on the 4th of July next.

Should gentlemen in any part of the country, purchasing the right of their respective States, Counties or Districts, desire it, the Proprietor will attend them in person, or send some Agent competent to give every necessary instruction as to the manufacturing of the Machines, if the materials shall be furnished him.

A. P. H. JORDAN.

Jonesborough, June 20th, 1836.

CERTIFICATE.

☞ We, the subscribers, do certify, that we have examined a Machine now in operation at Elizabethton, called *Jordan's Corn Crusher and Grinder*, which is propelled by water, for crushing and grinding ears of Corn, and from experiment can without hesitation say, that it will grind into meal sufficiently fine for feeding stock the cob and corn at the rate of ten bushels per hour. The machine is plain and simple, of durable form; the grinding part is of cast metal and weighs about ninety pounds that is, of the machine we examined; they are of various sizes, some constructed to work by horse and hand.

A. M. Carter,	David O'Dell,
Henry W. Elliott,	Moses Huffman,
Robert Reeve,	G. W. Carter,
James J. Tipton,	Wm. Rockhold,
Benj. Brewer,	A. W. Taylor,
S. Powel,	Tho. D. Arnold,
George Brown,	Hiram Daily.

March 22d, 1836.

Plastering Corn.—The following experiment, performed many years ago by John Taylor of Virginia, suggests a practice which may be adopted at the present season with great propriety by almost every farmer:

"Sowed twenty-three bushels of plaster on twenty-three acres of corn, in a large field.—Ploughed in part immediately, harrowed in part, and left part on the surface ten days before it was worked in. The corn was four inches high. The weather moist. There was no difference between the three divisions. The seed of the whole field had been rolled in plaster. These twenty-three acres exceeded the adjoining corn 25 per cent; its blades and tops also dried sooner.

Genesee Farmer.

A Rare Cow.—On the 24th ult. a cow belonging to Thos. Ford, Higher Runcorn, calved five calves—last year four, and at the two previous calvings two each time, making thirteen calves, and not five years old till next June.—She is but small, and her color dark red and white.—*English paper.*

MANUFATURE OF SHOES.

Massachusetts realizes annually from her manufacture of shoes alone, 10,000,000 dollars—and the whole amount of the business in leather brings in the neat sum of 30,000,000 dollars—equal to the proceeds of half the cotton crop of the whole United States. It is not then a fertile soil, nor genial sun, nor noble rivers, nor bright skies, that make the people prosperous; but that single quality—enterprize. When will Tennessee learn this simple truth?—*Nashville Republican.*

Philosophy is satisfied if it rectify a few gross vices, but the aim of Christianity is to purify the whole heart.

Men fight to please others, not themselves.—What duelist ever toed the mark without cursing the inventor of pistols.

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